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OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

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GLOUCESTER county, *January* 13, 1775.

Mr. PINKNEY,

Be pleaſed to publiſh the two encloſed pieces in your next gazette, and you will oblige many of your cuſtomers.

I AM an apprentice to Mr. John Fowler of Alexandria, ſent out with a cargo of goods in the ſloop Liberty, commanded by Charles Marſhall, with inſtructions to ſell them at an hundred per cent. I do hereby acknowledge I have violated the reſolves of the general congreſs, in advancing upon the price of the goods, notwithſtanding the caution given me by ſome of the committee for this county; I am ſincerely ſorry for my miſconduct in this affair, hope it will be attributed to my youth, and promiſe not to do the like again, beg the gentlemen of the committee will forgive me, and the public in general.

JOHN BLATT, junior.

I COMMAND the ſloop Liberty, in which Mr. John Blatt was ſent out with a cargo of goods, by Meſſ. John and George Fowler of Alexandria; I had no directions to interfere with the cargo; but upon ſir John Peyton's coming on board the ſaid ſloop and enquiring into the prices of the ſaid goods, and why an advanced price was laid upon them, I was ſo imprudent as to ſay "every man had a right to ſell his goods for as much as he could get;" after he was gone I exagerated the offence by ſaying, in preſence of Mr. John Curtice, "damn the buggers, they would be doing ſomething, but do not know what;" and at another time, "that the country was nothing to me, and that I expected no benefit from it." Theſe are offences I am (as have been ſome other North Britons) taught to know, at this time, deſerve ſevere puniſhment; but as the greateſt offences are to be forgiven upon a ſincere reformation, I here declare mine is for the intereſt of America, in proof of which I have ſigned the aſſociation, and will moſt ſtrictly adhere thereto, and hope for the forgiveneſs of this committee and the public in general.

CHARLES MARSHALL.

The firſt BOOK *of the* AMERICAN CHRONICLES *of the* TIMES *continued.*

C H A P. III.

HOW long wilt thou plague the people, and wilt not let them alone, for lo! haſt thou not made a tumult in the land, and is not the alarm gone forth among the people?

2. For ſurely the incongruity of thine and thy peoples proceedings juſtly cauſeth jealouſy, for thinkeſt thou we and the people of this land are ſtocks, ſtones, and ſtatues, or creatures of no ſenſibility?

3. For behold, have not thy ſoldiers wrought wickedneſs in the land, and vexed the young men, and abuſed them by the way ſide, making mouths at them, and grinning like monkeys?

4. Moreover, have ye not raiſed ramparts and bulwarks on our neck?

5. Now, therefore, we pray thee deſiſt from ſuch abominations; theſe things are not right, for the young mens blood beginneth to riſe, neither can they bear with it long.

6. For when one churneth milk it bringeth forth butter, and he that wringeth his noſe cauſeth blood to come out, ſo he that forceth wrath bringeth forth ſtrife.

7. If thou haſt been foolith in lifting thyſelf up, and if thou haſt thought fooliſhly, lay thine hand upon thy mouth; better is a little with peace than a great penſion, and be called a lord with the curſes and imprecations of the people upon thine head.

8. He that ruleth his own mind is better than he that winneth a city.

9. A little city, and a few old women in it, and a great king ſent againſt it, and compaſſed it about, and builded forts againſt it; fye, fye, better is wiſdom than honour.

Honour's a puff of noiſy breath,
Yet men expoſe their blood,
And venture everlaſting death,
To gain that airy good. Long metre.

10. Then anſwered Thomas, and ſaid, take from me the noiſe of thy ſongs, for I will not hear the melody of thy viols.

11. Nevertheleſs, they ſaid unto him, for what cauſe did ye come into this land? Have ye not ſtopped the harbour, and blocked up our ports, ſo that the ſhips from Tarſhiſh, and the iſles afar off, may not enter, and the way ſide, to hinder our brethren in the country from bringing their produce, the daily proviſions, the neceſſaries for the ſick and feeble, for the old people and the young children, and for the labouring men?

12. And their ſacks of corn, their eggs, their butter, their cheeſe, their potatoes, their wild fowl, their pigs and their beeves, their ſheep, their veniſon, and their poultry, and to bring a famine in the city, that the people may die with want, and ſteal away our name as thou haſt ſtolen our powder.

13. But Thomas anſwered, beware of murmuring and all manner of grumblings.

14. Howbeit Obadiah lifted up his voice and ſpake, and ſaid,

15. Wherefore ſhould the names of our fathers be taken away from among his family? We have a poſſeſſion, an inheritance among the brethren of our fathers.

16. Forty years was Moſes and the children of Iſrael in the wilderneſs of Zin; our fathers and brethren have been in poſſeſſion of this wilderneſs of America four ſcore and forty years.

17. The Lord our God brought us into this land to ſhun the perſecutions of thy people, and yet thou art come to perſecute us; yea, more and more, did he not root out many of the Indian nations before us that were greater and mightier than we?

18. A land, in which are rivers of water, and fountains that ſpring out of the vallies, rocks, and hills.

19. A land of wheat and barley, of vineyards and fig trees, pomegranates and pompions, a land of oil and oil, olive and honey, a land wherein we eat bread without ſcarcity.

20. Neither do we lack any thing therein; a land whoſe ſtones are iron, out of whoſe mountains are dug gold, and whoſe pebbles are diamonds.

21. Then ſpake Thomas, and ſaid, where the word of the king is, there is power, and who ſhall ſay unto him, what doeſt thou? for out of the king's lips proceedeth juſtice and wiſdom.

22. Becauſe ſentence againſt an evil work (the deſtruction of the TEA CHEST) be not ſpeedily executed, therefore the hearts of the men of Boſton are fully ſet in them to imagine evil.

23. But Pelatiah ſpake, and ſaid, thy tender mercies are cruelties; it is better to die by the ſword than by famine; it is better to truſt in the Lord than to put any confidence in princes.

24. Now Thomas waxed wrath, and opened his mouth once more, and ſaid,

25. Wherefore do you turn aſide unto vain jangling, pretending to be teachers of the law, yet underſtanding neither what they ſay, nor what they affirm, but doting about queſtions and words, whereof cometh ſtrife, railings, evil ſurmiſings, perverſe diſputings of men of corrupt minds, and deſtitute of the truth?

26. Then whiſpered Pelatiah, and ſaid, he that hath a glaſs head ſhould never throw ſtones.

27. Then ſpake Thomas, and ſaid, ſhall not your folly be made manifeſt unto all men, even as was that of Jannes and Jambres, who withſtood Moſes?

28. Now aroſe Phineas, a man of Suffolk, the ſon of Eleazer, who was of a warm diſpoſition, yet nevertheleſs prudent, whoſe face was ruddy, and whoſe countenance was like the ſun at noonday, the captain of the hoſt, a mighty man, and a warrior from his youth; he was the chief of the thirty champions of New England, he killed four ſhe bears, and ſlew three giants, the ſons of Anak, in ſingle combat, and brought away their heads, and his mother's name was * * * * * * * * *

29. Moreover, he was a captain of old at the ſiege of Louiſbourgh, when it fell into the hands of the men of New England, and ſaid,

30. Why boaſteth thyſelf, thou tyrant, that thou canſt do miſchief?

31. For there is no king can be ſaved by the multitude of an hoſt, neither is any mighty man delivered by much ſtrength.

32. For many dogs are come about us, and the counſel of the wicked lay ſiege againſt us, deal not ſo madly, ſet not up your horn on high, and ſpeak not with a ſtiff neck, leſt ye be bruiſed with a rod of iron, and broken in pieces like a potter's veſſel.

33. For thou thyſelf imagines miſchief in thine heart, and ſtirreth up ſtrife all the day long; for it is not an open enemy that hath done us this wrong, for then we could not have borne it.

34. But this land, and thoſe poſſeſſions, are ours, and as the Lord liveth, though thy ſtrength were ten times more abundant, like unto the hoſt of Pharoah, or even like unto that of Senacherib, thou ſhall not diſpoſſeſs us, for there be no Eſaus among us, neither do we mean to ſell our birthright for a diſh of TEA.

35. For the congreſs will ſtand to their cauſe, and bring forth their ſtrong reaſons; they ſhall be like unto trees planted by the water ſide, which will bring forth their fruit in due ſeaſon.

36. Now Thomas waxed more and more wrath, and ſpake unto Phineas, and ſaid,

37. The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwelleth in the clefts of the rocks, though thou exalt thyſelf with the eagle, and though thou ſet thy neſt among the ſtars, thence will I bring thee down, and all the men of thy congreſs, and of thy confederacy, will I bring down even unto the border.

38. Nevertheleſs, Phineas anſwered, and ſaid, pride goeth before deſtruction, and an haughty ſpirit before a fall; it is an honour for a man to ceaſe from ſtrife, but fools will be meddling.

39. Nevertheleſs, ſeeing ye are for blood, we will make our arrows drunk with blood, and our ſwords ſhall eat fleſh, and the word ſhall be THE SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF OLIVER.

40. Now behold Thomas, ſirnamed the Gageite, turned his back upon them, nor vouchſafed them any further argumentation, for he was an haughty man, and a great ſnuff taker.

41. Moreover, he lacked wherewithal to make them an anſwer.

42. Now Matherius Cottonius, the former high prieſt, being dead, and ſleeping with his fathers, and all New England had lamented him, and mourned for him, and buried him in the Old South, in his own ſepulchre, and in his own city, after he had put away the ſoothſayers, the ſorcerers, the witches, and Balaam, the wizzard, out of the land;

43. That his ſucceſſor Jedediah, the prieſt (not having the gift of prophely, and moreover, ſomewhat doubtful how the matter might terminate betwixt the Gageites and themſelves) aſked counſel, but he was not anſwered by dreams, by viſions, by the beating of the pulſe, by urine, nor yet by prophets;

44. That Jedediah ſpake unto Aminadab and Obadiah, ſaying,

45. Be there not ſtill remaining, in all the land of New England, a propheteſs, a cunning old woman, whom men call a witch, and who hath in times paſt foretold divers things, which have come to paſs?

46. And Obadiah anſwered, and ſaid, yea, verily, behold there be one left, that abideth in the ſuburbs, one whom I know full well, a woman that is a charmer, that hath a familiar ſpirit, and knoweth all things which ſhall come to paſs.

47. Then Jedediah, the prieſt, changed himſelf, anſt put on other raiment, and he went and took Aminadab and Obadiah with him, and they came to the woman by night.

48. And it came to paſs that Jedediah knocked at her door with his ſtaff, and ſaid unto her, I pray thee let me come in unto thee, and let me partake of thy ſecrets.

49. And the woman opened her gate, and Jedediah went in unto her, and kiſſed her, and Obadiah and Aminadab remained without, and ſhe ſpread a table, and ſhe put thereon, and ſaid, ſurely thou ſhalt eat with me, and Jedediah ſat down and did eat with her, and drank wine.

50. Now Obadiah waxed exceedingly jealous, howbeit he held his peace, while Aminadab knew not what theſe things meant.

51. Now all this while Aminadab and Obadiah remained outſide the door of the houſe, and it rained and grew cold, and Obadiah lifted the latch of the door, and they entered in and ſaluted the woman, and ſat by the fire and warmed themſelves.

52. And the woman ſaid unto Jedediah, are theſe thy friends? And he anſwered and ſaid unto her, yea, verily; and ſhe made them welcome, and they ſat down likewiſe, and did eat and drink.

53. And Jedediah ſaid, woman, art not thou a regarder of the times, a marker of the flying of fowls, a witch, and converſeth with the dead? Surely thou art highly favoured, ſeeing thou canſt divine, canſt do and tell of things that are miſtical, obſcure, abſtruſe, and remote from conception.

54. Now therefore I pray thee conjecture unto me by the familiar ſpirit, and bring me him up whom I ſhall name unto thee.

55. But the woman, whoſe name was Carey, was amazed and afraid, and ſhe ſaid unto him, how is it that you aſk ſuch things of me, ſeeing I have not practiſed them theſe four ſcore years, behold thou knoweſt what Matherius Cottonius hath done, how that he hath deſtroyed the ſorcerers, the ſoothſayers, and the witches, out of the land, wherefore then ſeekeſt thou to take me in a ſnare to tell of me, and cauſe me to die?

56. Then Jedediah, the prieſt, ſaid unto her, knoweſt thou not, ſiſter Carey, old things are done away, and all things are become new, that without thy help peradventure we be loſt and undone? Let me beſeech thee, therefore, to conjecture unto me, that my ſoul may be at reſt, and bleſs thee.

57. And ſhe ſaid, if thou will keep it ſecret, and ſwear unto me, then will I ſatisfy all thy deſires.

58. And it came to paſs that Jedediah did ſo, and mother Carey was therewith content; now Obadiah growled within himſelf like an old cur, yet nevertheleſs ſpake he not a word.

59. Then ſaid Jedediah unto her, now know I of a truth, indeed, that thou art a charmer, and haſt a kind familiar ſpirit.

60. Now mother Carey ſaid unto him, whom ſhall I bring up unto thee?

61. Then Jedediah anſwered and ſaid, bring me up OLIVER CROMWELL.

62. And behold when the woman ſaw Oliver, ſhe cried with a loud voice, and ſpake unto Jedediah, ſaying, why haſt thou deceived me? I took thee for Obediah, but thou art Jedediah, the prieſt, that hath done this thing, and why haſt thou conſtrained me to call up ſuch a monſter?

63. And he ſaid unto her, ſiſter Carey, my charmer, be not afraid, the neceſſity of the times maketh it neceſſary; what ſeeſt thou? What faſhion is he of?

64. And ſhe anſwered, an old man, with a high crowned hat, cometh up, with whiſkers, having on a brigandine or coat of mail, a breaſt plate of boldneſs, a two edged ſword in his hand, half boots on his legs, his belt ſtuck round with piſtols, like the Devil in a thorn buſh, and a face like unto the face of a rhinoceros.

65. Then Jedediah knew that it was Oliver, and he inclined his face to the ground, and bowed himſelf, likewiſe did Aminadab and Obadiah.

66. And Cromwell ſaluted them and ſaid, GRACE BE UNTO YOU, wherefore have you diſquieted me to bring me up?

[*To be continued.*]

THE POLITICAL COBLER. A FRAGMENT.

BUT why ſhould a politician be compared to a cobler?

Aye maſter, maſter, where are your brains? We only live by compariſon.

Be it ſo; but then there ſhould be ſome aptitude in it.

Aptitude enough, I think. One cobler attempts to botch the decayed ſoles of your weather-beaten ſhoes; the other attempts to repair your much injured political conſtitution; the one bungles without art; the other patches without ſkill; both expedients for a day, but ſo glaring that you may ride and read.

But to the point: General aſſeveration is nothing; accuſation without evidence fails to the ground, and the accuſer, not the accuſed, appears culpable.

Why then, when a miniſter, be he north, ſouth, eaſt, or weſt, overlooks the calamities of the people, when they are at the very brink of deſpair, when famine ſtares them in the face, trade is dead, and the common neceſſaries of life are not to be obtained by the moſt indefatigable induſtry, and takes up a whole ſeſſions in examining the conduct of nabobs, and nabob-makers, without deſigning to puniſh the moſt infamous delinquency, and concludes in a hurry (without conſulting any judges upon the ſubject) to ſuppreſs the gold currency in almoſt every part of the kingdom, and thereby give a general ſtagnation to trade, already groaning under ſevere oppreſſion, by an act ſo precipitate and inconſiderate, that it had ſcarce paſſed before it was evidently proved impracticable, and it was neceſſarily amended by another power that had no hand in the framing it, but which proved ſo ineffectual a meaſure, that it is again to be new framed, this ſure is a cobling with a witneſs. If he quietly ſuffers three great powers to diſmember Poland, and aſſiſts one of theſe powers to become a reſpectable maritime one, is he not raiſing future potent enemies in caſe of a rupture, which probably is not far off, and is he not ſtill cobling? If he encourages the Ruſſians to block up the ports of the Turks, and thereby prevent their commerce being carried on, does he not give the *coup de grace* to our Levant trade, already at its laſt gaſp? Is not this worſe than cobling? The money bills in Ireland prove to be ſo many bulls (without any claim to infallibility) and after being re-cobled here, the Iriſh will not own them with their bungling patchwork. And to complete the cobling, tea is ſent to America to make ſoup for the fiſh, and excite inſurrections. Is not this cobling? Political cobling with a vengeance, Ha! ha! ha!

To the PRINTER of the FREEHOLDERS MAGAZINE for 1770.

SLAVERY *is ever preceded by* SLEEP.

MONTESQUIEU.

IN collecting the ſigns of the times, the following phenomena have opened upon me. Immenſe pains are taken in the public papers, &c. to perſuade the people, *that the jacobite and papiſt have given up all hopes from the other ſide of the Alps!* A ſtronger ſymptom, perhaps, cannot well be imagined than this, of their being in a near view of accompliſhing their deſired revolution, and of reſtoring their admired family. We may not be able, with any preciſion, to mark the perſon on whom they have fixed their eye, but aſſured we may be, that they are extremely active and alert in the ſcheme of ſubverſion; and the late hint of calling in foreign aid confirms the remark. Indeed, were we to form a judgment of things from the political plan of a ſure friend of the popiſh houſe of Stuart, for more than ten years paſt at the helm, we could not eaſily come to any other concluſion; for what mean the eſtabliſhments, in favour of popery, in numbers of our colonies? What the arbitrary and moſt oppreſſive laws and exaſperating meaſures taken with our North American truly proteſtant colonies?

When we take into the account the grand ſcheme of expelling Jeſuits from popiſh kingdoms, and the free admiſſion of them into theſe iſlands, and the other ſpecious reforms made in the popiſh ſyſtem of profeſſion abroad, we may reckon upon the influence it is calculated to operate upon this vaſt deſign of *extirpating the northern hereſy*. Hence, we can diſcover a fertile ſource of thoſe unwearied endeavours to diſgrace the reformation and revolution under the immortal William III. the clouds of incenſe offered to the rejected houſe of Stuart, and eſpecially the attempts to give an excellence and glory to a moſt perfidious and arbitrary prince; I mean Charles the firſt, who was, as a king, notoriouſly unfaithful to his word, and lived in an avowed violation of his coronation oath; in his public meaſures, guided by a popiſh queen and her prieſts; to embalm whoſe memory is a matcheſs abſurdity.

My ſuggeſtions certainly will not appear unnatural, when the known friends of the rejected houſe of Stuart are entruſted with the moſt imporeant places and powers in the adminiſtration, and the ſure friends of the Hanover family, upon revolution principles, treated with the utmoſt contempt. Whether thoſe eyes will open, which are moſt eminently intereſted, before it be too late, God only knows! Four or five years more may poſſibly unmaſk the times, and awake the generation of ſleepers!

To the printer of the Town and Country magazine.

ANECDOTE.

AS every anecdote concerning ſo celebrated a genius as Mr. Foote muſt excite the attention of the public, I have ſent you the following, which was related the other day in company, occaſioned by the melancholy affair, at the caſtle, at Salt Hill. This anecdote took place when the late miſter was alive, whoſe name was Partridge.

Foote returning from Bath, after a very great run of ill luck, for the firſt time began to know the value of money. When Partridge produced the bill, Foote thought it very exorbitant, and aſked him his name: "Partridge, and pleaſe you," replied the hoſt. "Partridge! returned Foote, it ſhould be Woodcock, by the length of your bill."

ON POLITENESS.

ANIMADVERSIONS on real and pretended religion, by a resemblance between the two principles, naturally lead to reflections on real and pretended friendſhip. In conſidering the obſervations I had made on the one, I was inſenſibly drawn to reflect on the other, as ceremonies in either, with many people, are prized and adopted as the eſſence of thoſe noble principles themſelves, to the great detriment and diſgrace of the amiable cauſes they were invented to ſerve.

If a true idea of politeneſs had been generally entertained, ceremony had never ſo univerſally uſurped the place of friendſhip as it unfortunately has been found to do. Had the world been ſufficiently aware that it is no farther of uſe than as it is ſubſervient to rendering ſociety agreeable, the ſuperfluities of it had been long ago diſcarded.

There is a ſeaſon for all things, according to the old proverb. The time when formal politeneſs is tolerable, is at the firſt contractions of friendſhip, after which it is to be conſidered only as a burthenſome embargo. When perfect ſtrangers are joined, by accident, in company together, intemperate freedom is improper, and ſome little ceremony is required to keep the different parties in countenance. In ſuch caſes a moderate ſhare of it will be found not only not troubleſome, but even deſirable.

But ceremony is not confined within theſe reſtrictions. It is an univerſal complaint urged againſt the formal viſits of acquaintance that freedom is denied the viſitants on each ſide; they are unhappy under the conſtraint of behaviour which the mode of politeneſs impoſes on them, and, regarding ſuch interviews as a mere debt, expreſs their ſatisfaction at the expiration of their thraldom. One might have ſuppoſed that the natural evils of life had been ſufficient, without the invention of artificial plagues; but the world, it may be preſumed, has been generally of a different opinion, and therefore ſet up ceremony as a tax on friendſhip.

The misfortune which principally cauſes this complaint, is, that neither party is hardy enough to ſet the laudable example of freedom. One will not be rude, and another will not be rude, and by theſe means a general inconvenience is kept up, to the torment of all parties, whereas repeated experience daily proves, that the firſt advances to freedom are always commended by the oppoſite party which receives them, and conſtrued as the effects of good nature, and an obliging diſpoſition. They that throw off reſerve ever meet with applauſe; and yet, ſuch is human perverſeneſs, ceremony is ſtill the model of good breeding.

It muſt be allowed, notwithſtanding, that ceremony appears to be on the decline. The charge brought againſt it might have been urged ſome time ſince with ſtill greater propriety than at preſent. However, there is yet too much formality obſerved for a free and open hearted man to ſubmit to. Real friendſhip needs not its aſſiſtance, and when it is only pretended, there is nothing but hypocriſy, which is odious to an ingenuous mind.

It may be obſerved, to the advantage of our neighbours the French, that notwithſtanding their rage for compliment they are ſooner acquainted, and have more eaſe in their manner, than the natives of our country. They have an agreeable impudence (not in all inſtances approved by the modeſty of Engliſh ladies) which ſoon puts conſtraint to flight; and it were to be wiſhed a due ſhare of it enlivened our Engliſh converſation.

The beſt receipt to promote freedom in thoſe we converſe with is to ſet the example of it ourſelves, which ſeldom fails of the deſired effect. The world are naturally fond of freedom, however they have combined to baniſh it from ſociety. It is at beſt conſidered but as a leſſon to learn, and as a taſk to ſubmit to, to conform to all the rules of preciſion which cuſtom ſeems to have exacted; but men are content to run the gantelope, rather than in the eyes of the ceremonious approve themſelves *ſavages*, as they would otherwiſe be termed by the critics of behaviour.

Reſerve has its ſeaſon, without appearing where it is not agreeable. There are, on the other hand, examples of freedom, at which the moſt intimate friends may conceive diſguſt, and which are ſometimes ſhewn, to the confuſion even of familiars. Under the maſk of friendſhip impertinent curioſity and ſimiliarity are ſometimes indulged to exceſs. One friend, it is preſumed, cannot be offended at any liberty taken by another; he may pry into ſecrets, give impertinent advice almoſt in the form of a command, unaſked, and take a diſapprobation of his advice amiſs; which is a humour that has its examples. In inſtances of this kind, friends are as much under obligations of propriety and reſerve as the greateſt ſtranger. Be it obſerved, even ſuperfluous ceremony itſelf is to be diſcarded only on account of the trouble it creates between man and man; by parity of reaſon no freedoms ſhould be taken which are equally a burden. One man ſhould not affront another with the impertinence of freedom any more than with the formalities of compliment.

Real politeneſs, poolitenes which deſerves that appellation, being an inferior branch of humanity, merits great encomiums; but no behaviour whatever ought to be dignified with that name which is calculated only to give pain and trouble. The rules of it are eaſily underſtood, as being very ſimple and natural. What formalities we do not reliſh ourſelves we have no right to ſuppoſe will be agreeable to our friend; and what impertinences we diſapprove in others we ourſelves ſhould never be guilty of. This general rule (which is alſo the great ſtandard of all moral juſtice) can ſeldom fail of pleaſing when it is ſtrictly obſerved.

In a word, politeneſs is the utmoſt eaſe in our own deportment, and an endeavour to promote it in others, by equally ſhunning the rude and forbidding ſalutes of a ſurly brute, the cold and uninviting indifference of a careleſs friend, and the inſufferable chatter of a mere compliment monger. Thus defined, it is the moſt agreeable invention that can be imagined, and ſhould on no account be ſlighted, as the happineſs of thoſe we are connected with is in ſome meaſure concerned therein; and, in ſuch a form, it will be neither a taſk to ſhew it, nor a pain to ſuffer it. The ſchool for it will be our own experience and inclination, and the precepts of it legible to the moſt curſory obſervation.

VIRGINIA.

NORTHAMPTON, *December* 15, 1774.

ON Tueſday the 13th of this inſtant the freeholders of Northampton met at the courthouſe, and choſe the following gentlemen a committee to ſee the aſſociation faithfully executed, and obſerved, as directed by the late *continential congreſs*. John Bowdoin, the reverend Samuel Smith M'Croſkey, John Harmanſon, Griffin Stith, Nathaniel L. Savage, Michael Chriſtian, Thomas Dalby, Henry Guy, the reverend Iſaac Avery, John Wilkins, John Kendall, John Reſpeſs, Patrick Harmanſon, William Roland, Littleton Savage, George Savage, John Burton, Jerobabel Downing, William Harmanſon, Adiel Milby, Thomas Fiſher, John Blair, William Simpkins, and John Stratton.

Previous to the buſineſs of the day, the two following letters were read, the firſt from this county to the committee of donations at Boſton, with a donation of corn, the ſecond, in anſwer thereto, from the ſaid committee. Then it was reſolved, that the aſſociation ſhould be conſidered as the ſole rule of the committee's conduct on every emergency, and that every meaſure which ſhould be adopted for the due obſervance thereof ſhould be conformable to the rules thereby preſcribed. Afterwards the committee, having choſen John Bowdoin chairman, adjourned till Saturday following, when the buſineſs is to be reſumed, and meaſures more fully adopted, for the ſtricteſt obſervance of the aſſociation.

NORTHAMPTON, VIRGINIA, *Auguſt* 30, 1774.

To the COMMITTEE of DONATIONS at BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE people of this county compaſſionating the diſtreſſed poor in your town, have ſhipped you one thouſand buſhels of Indian corn, to be diſtributed by you among ſuch families as you ſhall think moſt in want of it. The corn is now ſent by the bearer captain Nathaniel Brown, whoſe bill of lading for the ſame you will receive encloſed, the freight of which will be paid him here, upon his producing your receipt for the corn. The people in this place moſt ſincerely ſimpathize with their brethren in Boſton in their preſent diſtreſs, and will at all times chearfully join in every meaſure propoſed for their relief. Such conſiderable collections are making in this colony that we hope the poor will not ſuffer for want of proviſions; and we rely on the firmneſs of your people, in adhering to the glorious *cauſe* in which they are engaged, till it may pleaſe Providence to reſtore them the poſſeſſion of their juſt rights, and eſtabliſh the liberties of *all* America on the moſt permanent foundation.

We are, moſt ſincerely, gentlemen,
Your affectionate brethren, and countrymen,
THE PEOPLE OF NORTHAMPTON.

BOSTON, *September* 30, 1774.

To Meſſ. JOHN HARMANSON, LITTLETON SAVAGE, and JOHN KENDALL.

GENTLEMEN,

THE committee appointed to receive and diſtribute the donations of our brethren, in this and the neighbouring colonies, received your favours on the 30th of Auguſt, by captain Nathaniel Brown, with about 1000 buſhels of Indian corn, as a preſent from our worthy brethren in Northampton, Virginia, to the poor of this town, ſuffering by the cruel blockade of our harbour.

This committee, in behalf of the town, return their moſt ſincere thanks to the gentlemen in Northampton, who have ſo generouſly contributed to this timely donation. Every freſh ſupply from our friends encourages all ranks of people firmly to ſupport the cauſe for which we are ſtruggling; and had not a ſpirit of patriotiſm, generoſity, and goodneſs, appeared in a moſt extraordinary manner throughout the American colonies, this town, it is to be feared, muſt have fallen a ſacrifice to arbitrary power, and ſubmitted to the moſt humiliating conceſſions; but we have the pleaſure to inform you, that the patriots and defenders of American rights in this place are as firm and zealous as ever, though ſurrounded on every hand by ſoldiers and military preparations; the harbour filled with ſhips of war; the chief fortreſs, caſtle William, out of our hands; ſoldiers encamped in ſundry places; the Neck, the only entrance into the town, doubly fortified by advance batteries, and a regiment encamped on both ſides of the road, to prevent the aid of our neighbours, who, upon a late alarm, ſhewed the utmoſt readineſs to encounter every danger for our relief and defence. We are daily alarmed with hoſtile appearances. It is now ſaid they intend to erect five batteries, and to picket the town at the weſterly ſide, to prevent the landing of our friends from the country; but we are determined to bear *all*, rather than in the leaſt inſtance to acknowledge the right of parliament to mutilate our charter, or form of government, and tax us at their pleaſure. We obſerve, in your letter, that conſiderable collections are making in your colony for our poor; in confidence of this, our labourers and mechanics have univerſally declined aſſiſting the army in carrying on their works, though tempted with large rewards; not that they deſire to be maintained in idleneſs, for they are ready for any employment the committee can find them. For particulars in this reſpect, we refer you to the committee's publication laſt week. Conſcious that our cauſe is juſt, we truſt in the ſupreme RULER OF THE UNIVERSE that he will in due time reſtore us to the poſſeſſion of all our rights, and eſtabliſh the liberties of all America, on ſolid and laſting foundations. We are, with the greateſt eſteem, gentlemen, your friends, and fellow countrymen. DAVID JEFFRIES,
per order of the committee of DONATIONS.

P. S. You have doubtleſs heard that all our powder in the Charleſtown magazine, about 300 barrels, have been ſeized and removed, and the magazine in this town, belonging to the province, taken poſſeſſion of by the ſoldiery, and all private powder prohibited; all cannon and ſhot they can lay hold on ſecured: But, we truſt, the neighbouring colonies have full ſupply, in caſe of need, *which God forbid!*

At a committee held for Hanover county, on Thurſday the 5th of January, 1775,

THE information againſt colonel John Syme, reſpecting his purchaſing and ſelling goods, contrary to the aſſociation, was conſidered and examined into, and was found groundleſs, and he is acquitted accordingly.

It appeared to the committee that colonel Syme gave his ſeveral ſtorekeepers expreſs orders not to riſe in the price of goods, unleſs the committee ſhould direct it, and that to ſome of his cuſtomers the ſaid ſtorekeepers had neglected to give notice of ſuch orders, and with them had continued to deal at 75 per cent. advance, without mentioning ſuch condition, and that when the ſub-committee applied to the ſaid ſtorekeepers to know at what advance they dealt, they anſwered at 75 per cent. without mentioning the aforeſaid condition.

It was then ordered that the thanks of the committee be given to colonel Syme, for his inviolable regard, and ſtrict and exemplary adherence, to the aſſociation, and that the ſame ſhould be made puplic by being ſet up at the doors of the ſeveral churches in this county.

ALEXANDER S. DANDRIDGE, clerk.

THE information againſt Samuel Overton and William Macon, gentlemen, reſpecting the former having encouraged horſe-racing, and the latter gaming, was at the ſame time examined into, and the ſaid two gentlemen are honorably acquitted, the ſaid information being groundleſs. ALEXANDER S. DANDRIDGE, clerk.

BOSTON, *December* 12.

OUR brethren in the country are cautioned to beware of falſe brethren, as there are unfortunately ſuch in almoſt every town. Could we poſſibly conceive that ſuch a monſter of perfidy ſhould inhabit any town of this province as to become a ſpy and baſe betrayer of his brethren, when they are ſtruggling to redeem not only themſelves, but the very miſcreant who abets the conſpiracy againſt them from the foul fiend of tyranny? I weep for the degeneracy of my countrymen! Reflect, ye miſerable hirelings, on the neceſſary conſequences of your apoſtacy at this diſtreſſing juncture; and ye baſe deſerters of your country's cauſe who are in league with the enemies of America, who are preparing to revolt and cut the throats of your brethren, ſhould the hour of hazard ever arrive, ye are known; our abhorrence of your conduct is kindled; do not urge our patience too far; the hour of vengeance comes louring on; the hand of deſperation may urge a ſtroke fatal to the boſom that could harbour ſuch infernal deſigns. Ye ſons of Pet——m, W——r, W——n, &c. hear and forbear, and do no more ſo wickedly.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers ſome time ſince ſigned an addreſs to the late governor Hutchinſon, on his leaving this province, by which addreſs we intended the public good, and that only, but ſince finding it has given uneaſineſs to ſome of our friends and neighbours, who have thought, and ſtill think, we intended to reflect on them, and the public in general, we now, in this public manner, declare that we had no deſign to offend them, or the public, and much leſs to injure the cauſe of America, the juſt rights and liberties whereof we at all times are ready to exert our beſt abilities to ſupport and defend. Joſeph Bubier, Robert Hooper, Richard Read, Joſeph Hooper, Joſeph Swacey, Henry Sander, Samuel White, John Lee, John Galliſon, Jacob Fowle, Robert Hooper, junior, Swett Hooper, George M'Call.

Mr. SOUTHWICK,

I FIND, that in ſome late advertiſements in your paper, TEA is mentioned to be ſold. It gives concern to the friends of the health of the political, as well as of the human frame, that an article ſo deſtructive to both, ſhould publicly be held up for ſale. If the proprietors of that *thing*, which, however contemptible in itſelf, hath been a great movement in the ſyſtematical machine for fooling and enſlaving our dominions, have a mind to counteract the general and united ſenſe of this *awakened* country, by co-operating with our *enemies*, it is wiſhed that you would not, for the future, be ſo far acceſſary to their unjuſtifiable views, as to publiſh any ſuch advertiſements. I deſire you to publiſh this letter, to the end, that the venders of TEA, by a public monition, may conſider of their ways, repent, and amend, and that you may not become partaker of their guilt.

Woonſoket, Dec. 12, 1774. ROGER MARTYN.

NEWPORT, *December* 19.

LAST Monday, the ſloop Betſy, captain Wightman, arrived from Philadelphia, by whom we learn that ſeveral parcels of goods, arrived from England after the firſt inſtant, had been given up to the committee to be ſold, agreeable to the regulation of the congreſs.

Conſiderable quantities of goods have been given up in New York, Salem, and Marblehead, to be ſold agreeable to the aſſociation of the congreſs.

Laſt Thurſday arrived the ſhip ——, captain Caſey, from Liverpool, bound to New York, with whom came paſſengers captain Chace, of Swanſey, and a number of capital manufacturers from Yorkſhire, intending to ſettle in America, in order to carry on their various trades, &c.

Laſt Friday arrived the brig Catherine, captain Congdon, but lately commanded by captain Joſeph Rodman, who died of the ſmallpox in England. This veſſel ſailed from Liverpool the third of September. Mr. Goldthwait, the owner, has agreed to deliver up all her cargo to the committee of this town, to be ſold agreeable to the orders of the continental congreſs.

The people of the Roſe frigate, in this harbour, are very vigilant in ſearching every veſſel, boat, &c. going up the river from this town.

By a gentleman from Liverpool we are informed, that the merchants, and people in general, at Liverpool, and as far round as he could learn, were heartily diſpoſed in favour of America; that ſir William Meredith declared openly, before and at his election for Liverpool, his ſentiments againſt the meaſures of adminiſtration towards the colonies; that the order of his majeſty in council, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, arms, &c. had ſtopped ten or fifteen large ſhips there, almoſt ready for the ſea, bound to the coaſt of Africa.

The deputy poſtmaſter general has ordered two poſts, weekly, from New York to Canada, by way of Albany, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

We have certain intelligence that a veſſel ſailed from Boſton yeſterday ſe'nnight, with about 300 troops on board, ſuppoſed to be deſtined to take poſſeſſion of our fort.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, *dated* December 11.

" Brigadier Ruggles has been detected, even by his ſon, in ſending an aſſociation paper into the country, binding the ſigners to take up arms in favour of the *king's laws*; in conſideration of which their eſtates are to be exempt, while all the oppoſers of *government* are to be declared rebels, and their eſtates confiſcated. Some few *aſſes* have been terrified into compliance with this infernal ſcheme, on the aſſurances given by Ruggles that adminiſtration would drive all before them. But by the circumſtance of this wretch's detection, you will readily determine what will be its probable ſucceſs."

By a gentleman arrived in town, laſt evening, from Boſton, we are informed that the inhabitants there are in good ſpirits; that the troops are very ſickly, and die faſt; that ſeven of one regiment were buried in a day laſt week; that general Gage's private ſecretary, and another officer, were to be buried laſt evening; that ſuch of the troops, as are able, marched out three or four miles from the town, almoſt every day, for their health; and that upward of 500 had deſerted.

We hear the people of New Hampſhire, thinking the POWDER at Newcaſtle not ſafe, have removed it to a place of more ſecurity.

From a late LONDON paper.

SONG, to the tune of DERRY DOWN.

THE expences of war, and corruptions of peace,
Are the ſame to the people, their taxes ne'er ceaſe;
That the poor are diſtreſt, we all know to be true;
So damn the old parliament, heigh! for a new!
Derry down.

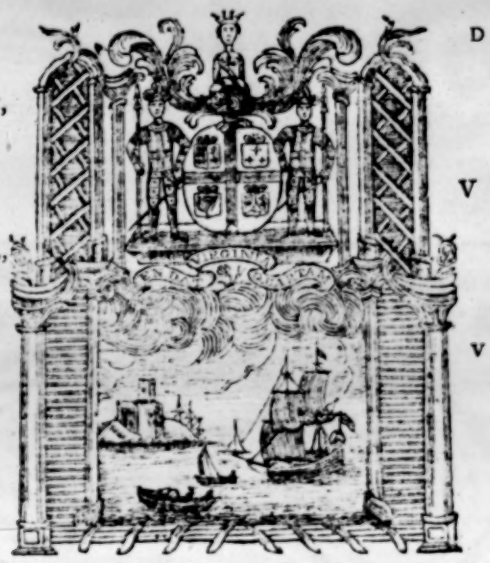
To pay the king's debts (how they came the Lord knows)
We were fleec'd of our caſh, as the miniſters choſe;
New taxes were rais'd, we all know to be true;
So damn the old parliament, heigh! for a new!
Derry down.

The people's complaint was the cauſe of their mirth;
They call'd honeſt freemen the ſcum of the earth;
That they wiſh'd for to ſtarve us, we know to be true;
So damn the old parliament, heigh! for a new!
Derry down.

That the cuſtoms of France is the thing they muſt chuſe,
Such as arbitrary pow'r and curs'd wooden ſhoes;
That they made popiſh laws, we all know to be true;
So damn the old parliament, heigh! for a new!
Derry down.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN Earl of DUNMORE,

His MAJESTY's LIEUTENANT, AND GOVERNOR GENERAL, OF THE COLONY AND DOMINION OF VIRGINIA, AND VICE ADMIRAL OF THE SAME.



A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS *the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *ſtands prorogued to the firſt* Thurſday *in the next month, but it is judged expedient that they ſhould be farther prorogued, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the conſent and advice of his majeſty's council, by this proclamation, in his majeſty's name, farther to prorogue the ſaid aſſembly to the firſt* Thurſday *in* May *next.*

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, this 19th day of *January*, in the 15th year of his majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following is an EXTRACT from a pamphlet lately produced by the celebrated Mr. DICKINSON, of PHILADELPHIA, author of the much admired FARMER's LETTERS.

NO ſenſible or good man ever ſuſpected Mr. Hooker of being a weak or factious perſon, yet he plainly enough teacheth, that a ſociety upon experience of univerſal evil have a right to try by another form, to anſwer more effectually the ends of government. And Mr. Hoadley aſks, would the ends of government be deſtroyed ſhould the miſerable condition of the people of France, which hath proceeded from the king's being abſolute, awaken the thoughts of the wiſeſt heads amongſt them, and move them all to exert themſelves, ſo as that thoſe ends ſhould be better anſwered for the time to come?

What mind can reliſh the hardy propoſition, that becauſe precedents have been introduced by the inattention or timidity of ſome, and the cunning or violence of others, therefore the latter have a right to make the former miſerable? That is, that precedents that ought never to have been ſet, yet being ſet, repeal the internal laws of natural juſtice, humanity and equity. The argument from precedents begins unluckily for its advocates. The firſt produced againſt us by the gentleman before mentioned, was an act paſſed by the commonwealth parliament in 1650 to puniſh Virginia, Barbados, Antigua, and Bermudas, for their fidelity to Charles the ſecond. So antient is the right of parliament to puniſh coloniſts for doing their duty. But the parliament had before overturned church and throne, ſo that there is an older precedent ſet againſt theſe.

That parliament ſat amidſt the ruins that ſurrounded it, fiercer than Marius among thoſe of Carthage. Brutal power became an irreſiſtible argument of boundleſs right. What the ſtile of an Ariſtotle could not prove, the point of a Cromwell's ſword ſufficiently demonſtrated. Innocence and juſtice ſighed and ſubmitted. What more could they do? The reſtoration took place, and a legal parliament would not doubt but it had as extenſive a right as an illegal one. The revolution ſucceeded, and with it methods for blending together the powers of king and people in a manner before unknown. A new political alembic was fixed on the great principle of reſiſtance, and in it, ſevere experiments were to be made on every other principle of the conſtitution. How the boldneſs of miniſters and contempt of the people have encreaſed ſince that period, not a man, the leaſt acquainted with Engliſh hiſtory, can be ignorant. The colonies were in a ſtate of infancy; ſtill in a ſtate of childhood. Not a ſingle ſtatute concerning them is recollected to have been paſt before the revolution, but ſuch as related to the regulation of trade. Precedents were afterwards made, that, when they grew up, the authority of a maſter might ſucceed that of a parent.

Precedents, it is apprehended, are no otherwiſe regarded in the Engliſh laws than as they eſtabliſh certainty for the benefit of the people, according to the maxim, "Miſerable is the ſervitude when the laws are uncertain." Precedents, militating againſt the welfare or happineſs of a people, are inconſiſtent with the grand original principle on which they ought to be founded. Their ſuppoſed ſanction encreaſes in proportion to the repetitions of injuſtice. They muſt be void. In ſubjects of diſpute between man and man, precedents may be of uſe, though not founded on the beſt reaſon. They cauſe a certainty, and all may govern themſelves accordingly. If they take from an individual one day, they may give to him the next. But precedents to overthrow principles, to juſtify the perpetual oppreſſion of all, and to impare the power of the conſtitution, though a cloud of them appear, have no more force than the volumes of duſt that ſurround a triumphal car. They may obſcure it: They cannot ſtop it. What would the liberties of the people of England have been at this time, if precedents could have made laws inconſiſtent with the conſtitution? Precedents tending to make men unhappy, can with propriety of character be quoted only by thoſe beings, to whom the miſery of men is a delight.

If the uſage had been immemorial and uniform, and ten thouſand inſtances could have been produced, it would not have been ſufficient; becauſe the practice muſt likewiſe be agreeable to the principles of the law, in order to be good; whereas this is a practice inconſiſtent with, and in direct oppoſition to the firſt and cleareſt principles of the law, to thoſe feelings of humanity, out of which mankind will not be reaſoned, when power advances with gigantic ſtrides threatening diſſolution to a ſtate, to thoſe inherent though latent powers of ſociety, which no climate, no time, no conſtitution, no contract, can ever deſtroy or diminiſh.

A parliamentary power of internal legiſlation over theſe colonies, appears therefore to us equally contradictory to humanity and the conſtitution, and illegal.

RICHMOND county, *December* 15, 1774.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I HAVE waited ſome time, expecting that Mr. Robert Gilmore, of Northumberland, would publiſh his trial before the committee of that county; but as he has neglected it, I think it my duty, in juſtice to the man's character, to inform the public thereof: Therefore I hope you will give it a place in your next paper. CHARLES M'CARTY.

ON Tueſday the 15th of November came on the trial of Robert Gilmore, a Scotch merchant, of Northumberland, before the committee of that county, for a violation of the aſſociation, upon the information of Charles M'Carty, of Richmond county. The charge exhibited againſt him was for ſelling goods; in particular, pins at a higher advance than he had been accuſtomed to for twelve months laſt paſt. The Scotchman pleaded not guilty; whereupon the witneſſes were ſworn and examined, in ſupport of the charge, who proved that he ſold pins, ſuch as never exceeded 12d. ſterling per thouſand, for 5s. 6d. but obſerve, they were marked 6s. per thouſand. He then produced an evidence (a countryman, and an aſſiſtant of his) Harvey by name, who ſwore that 6s. had been his uſual price for four years paſt, whereupon he was very juſtly acquitted by the committee. I now leave the public to judge what chance there is of bringing thoſe people to puniſhment, if they are to ſwear for one another; for we find they are determined to be *clanniſh*, even at the expence of their own ſouls! CHARLES M'CARTY.

WILLIAMSBURG.

YESTERDAY, being the day appointed for celebrating the birth of her royal highneſs queen Charlotte, in the evening an elegant ball was given at the palace. In the afternoon of the ſame day the right honourable the earl of Dunmore's youngeſt daughter was chriſtened by the name of VIRGINIA.

*** THE ſeveral counties and corporations in this colony are requeſted to elect delegates to repreſent them in convention, who are deſired to meet at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, on Monday the 20th of March next.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

¶ A very ſevere criticiſm, with animadverſions on the piece in our laſt ſigned *Hoſtis Sum Nemini*, and a ſarcaſm on Mr. *Lynch's* "vaunting challenge" (as the author terms it) are come to hand: But as theſe perſonal reflections can tend to no other end than to wound their reputation, we hope we ſhall be deemed excuſable in our declining to inſert in this gazette, in future, any thing that may tend to prolong the diſpute lately raiſed in King and Queen.

Mr. PINKNEY,

IT is generally believed, by this time, that the Scotch have all ſigned the aſſociation. If they have, I would aſk if it is not through compulſion? Will they not ſo repreſent it to the miniſtry? And if we ſhould be ſo unhappy as to come to a rupture with Great Britain will they not be ready to come at our backs, and cut our throats? Let us then, my friends, whilſt the diſorder is cureable, purge this our ſickly colony of ſuch filth. The method I would preſcribe is to break off all commercial connection with them for the future. Some people, perhaps, may ſay it cannot be done: I anſwer, let a few of the firſt men in each county ſtand foremoſt, and I will engage the matter ſhall be accompliſhed.

The time is approaching for the appointment of a public printer. I hope the Virginians, of which the aſſembly chiefly conſiſt, are now ſo well acquainted with the principles of the Scotch as never to give them a vote on any other occaſion than that of ſending them *from whence they came.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 18, 1774.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ſuggeſtions of certain malicious and ill-diſpoſed perſons, doctor de SABBE once more ventures to offer his ſervices to the public, and hopes that prejudice has not taken ſuch deep root as to render them entirely unacceptable. In the courſe of his practice, he flatters himſelf, that he has become ſo well acquainted with the following diſorders as to render applications to him not *altogether* dangerous, as the perſons hinted at above, *from their great regard for the public*, have inſinuated. His ſucceſs hitherto, in curing or relieving moſt of the following, he conceives, will give him *ſome* pretenſions to ſkill in them, viz. the hypo, or lowneſs of ſpirits, weakneſs of the ſtomach, dearneſs, giddineſs in the head, dyſentery, dropſy, cholic, inveterate coughs, &c. aſthma, piles, and many other calamities incident to human nature, which it were needleſs to trouble the public with a liſt of. As the doctor propoſes to charge no more than the reſt of the faculty, he hopes for the encouragement of thoſe who may be afflicted with any of the above diſorders, and can aſſure them that all poſſible relief will be chearfully and tenderly adminiſtered, by their moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

JOSEPH DE SABBE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 19, 1774.

By direction of the WILLIAMSBURG COMMITTEE, *will be diſpoſed of, at public ſale, for ready money, before Mr.* John Greenhow's *door, on* Wedneſday *the* 25*th inſtant,*

SEVERAL PACKAGES of EUROPEAN GOODS, imported in the ſhip *Alexander*, captain *Kerr*, from *Liverpool*, and by the owners delivered to the committee to be ſold, agreeable to the tenth article of the continental congreſs. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the committee.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT, clerk.

For CHARTER *to* WHITEHAVEN,

THE brig *Aſſiſtance*, *Stephen Fariſh* commander, now lying at *Norfolk*, burthen about 300 hogſheads, or 7500 buſhels. For terms apply to Mr. *Thomas Shore*, or the ſubſcriber.

BOLLING STARK.

MOUNT COMFORT, *January* 16, 1775.

ALTHOUGH I advertiſed, not long ſince, my coal at 10d. *per* buſhel, ready money, yet from the difficulty of receiving the cash, and obtaining the coal out of deep pits, I am induced to declare that I will not take leſs than 12d. ready money, *per* buſhel, or the aſſumpſit of ſome ſubſtantial merchant in *Warwick*, *Manchſter*, or *Richmond*, for the payment of the ſame, in ſix months from the delivery of the coal. Thoſe who have hitherto been punctual may expect the ſame credit as formerly.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

TAKEN up, in the upper end of *Hanover* county, on *Hallowing* creek, a flea bitten grey horſe, eighteen or nineteen years old, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock I. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s. The owner may have him on proving his property. DAVID TULLOH.

To be LET, *to the higheſt bidder, for one, two, or three years, on* Saturday *the* 28*th inſtant*, January,

THAT pleaſant and healthy ſituation belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *Robert Crawley*, deceaſed, about 3 miles from *Williamſburg*. There are on this plantation two ſmall orchards of bearing apple trees, alſo a variety of cherries and other fruit, a ſpring of excellent water, very convenient. There are alſo ſeveral ſmall tenements belonging to the eſtate, which may all be leaſed together, or ſeparate, as may be agreed on that day. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required. JOHN FERGUSSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 12, 1775.

WANTED, by the ſubſcribers,

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN CABINETMAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. We have a good ſtock of ſeaſoned mahogany and black walnut by us, and will work cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit.

RICHARD BOOKER,
JOHN CRUMP.

To be SOLD, *at* Blandford, *to the higheſt bidders, on* Thurſday *the* 2*d of* February, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

TWELVE or thirteen exceeding likely SLAVES, belonging to Mr. *Neil Buchanan*, ſenior, conſiſting of men, women, and boys; moſt of the women are valuable houſe ſervants, and can ſew, ſpin, waſh, iron, and cook. Credit will be allowed to the 25th of *April*, 1776, on giving bond with approved ſecurity; the bonds that are not diſcharged when due to bear intereſt from the date.

3 CHARLES DUNCAN,
Attorney for Mr. BUCHANAN.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES HOGAN, who ſerved his time with *Thomas Riggs* of *Frederick* county, *Maryland*, was left in charge of a houſe and goods, the property of *Mary Pearce* of *Fairfax* county, *Virginia*, did, on the 21ſt of *December* laſt, leave the ſaid houſe, and took with him ſome blue broad cloth for a waiſtcoat and breeches, trimmings for the ſame, 6 yards of white lining, and 2 ſilk handkerchiefs, whoever takes up the ſaid *Hogan*, and ſecures him in any of his majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive from the ſubſcriber a reward of 3l. Said *Hogan* is about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſlim made, much pock marked, and has ſhort black hair; had on a ſhort jacket, and breeches of the ſame, with brown metal buttons, a country cloth jacket, and country made ſhoes with ſtrings. Has got a diſcharge ſigned by his maſter, and a paſs ſigned by *William Deakins*, junior, of *George Town*. 2 PETER PEARCE.

To be SOLD, *for ready money, at* Hanover *courthouſe, on the firſt* Thurſday *in* February, *by virtue of a bill of ſale,*

FIFTEEN VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Conſiſting of men, women, and children. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſers.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at *Brooke's Bank*, in *Essex* county, on the 14th of this instant, a likely mulatto girl named PEG, about 15 or 16 years of age, and of a middle size; had on when she went away a brown linen jacket and petticoat, plaid stockings, common shoes, a callico jacket and petticoat, 1 or 2 white linen shifts, and several other clothes, which I do not remember. She was brought up as a house servant, and understands that business well. When she is taxed for committing any fault, she appears to be greatly surprized, and is apt to cry. The same evening she went away she was seen to go on board a sloop at *Layton's* warehouses; when she hailed the sloop, she told the skipper, who was a white man, that her name was *Dinah*, and that she wanted to go to *Norfolk*, or to be set ashore on the other side of the river: The skipper sent his flat and two negroes and carried her on board, about sun-set. This information I had from the sailors on board captain *Martin's* ship, who saw all that passed. I am inclined to believe she was prevailed on to go off, as she went away without the least provocation, and never was guilty of the like before. She was born where I live, and never was 5 miles from home. If carried off by any vessel, I will give 5l. reward to the person who brings her back, and 10l. more to know the skipper of such vessel, so that I may have him taken; and if taken strolling about any where, I will give the same, and pay reasonable charges.

DECEMBER 17, 1774. tf RICHARD HIPKINS.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Sussex* county, about the 18th of *February* last, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waistcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a shirt of blue striped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the same, and an old hat. Whoever brings the said fellow to me shall receive a reward of 10l. tf THOMAS HUSON.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living near *Williamsburg*, two HEIFERS, the one a black, the other a brindle, with one white foot, marked with a crop and two slits in the right, and a swallow fork in the left ear. I have reason to think that they are about *Doncastle's*, as it is the place they came from. Whoever will bring the said cattle to me, in *James City* county, shall be rewarded for their trouble. 2 JOHN LINSEY.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, by colonel *Edward Carter's* overseer, a bay horse, with a star in his forehead, a bell on, 4 feet 4 inches high, about 6 years old, branded on the near buttock A, and on the off shoulder 2, and gallops and trots; likewise a dark bay mare colt, about 4 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, neither docked or branded. Posted, and appraised to 9l.

TAKE N up, in *Albemarle*, a darkish bay mare mule, neither docked or branded, and is about 4 feet high; the age I cannot tell. Posted, and appraised to 11l. JOHN THOMPSON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 3, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership betwixt *Horner* and *Ward*, of this place, is dissolved; and all persons who stand indebted to them are to pay the same to *William Horner*, who will discharge any debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER,
JAMES WARD.

AS MY affairs requiring my return to England as soon as possible, I shall be greatly obliged to those persons indebted as above that will enable me to do so, by a speedy payment.---I have a few EUROPEAN and other GOODS remaining on hand, which I will dispose of, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, tobacco, or wheat.

6 WILLIAM HORNER.

TAKEN up, in *Middlesex*, a forrel mare, about 13 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a blaze face, 3 white feet, and branded on the near buttock W. C. Posted, and appraised to 6l. 10s. GEORGE BIRD.

TAKEN up, in *Sussex*, 2 stray cows, the one a red and the other a pied, marked with a crop and a slit in the left, and a swallow fork in the right ear. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

WILLIAM WILCOX.

On the second Monday *in* February *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be* SOLD, *at* Loudoun *courthouse*,

FIFTY likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. Six months credit will be allowed for one half, and twelve months for the other half of the purchase money, the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The bonds are to carry interest from the date, if not discharged within twenty days after they become due. Five per cent. discount per annum will be allowed for ready money.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, we this day repaired to the public treasury, and having carefully examined the treasurer's accounts of the different receipts and payments since the last settlement, and compared the same with their proper vouchers, find that they are all fairly and justly stated.

There appears due to the public account a balance of seven thousand and eight pounds, seventeen shillings, and a penny. From the fund of old treasury notes there is due to the other funds the sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy nine pounds, eight shillings, and nine pence. The balance due to the fund of notes issued in 1769, and cash borrowed for their redemption, is seven thousand and sixty three pounds, twelve shillings. The ballance due to the funds of notes, of the emissions of 1771, and 1773, including such of those notes as have not been actually issued amounts to 28,614l. 18s. 2d. farthing. The balance due to the emission of 1774, including such of the notes of this date as have not been yet issued, amounts to 9668l. 17s. 5d. We have burnt and destroyed of the old notes 5,851l. 3s. 9d. of the emission in 1769, 1093l. of that in 1771, 2531l. and of the emission in 1773, 6178l. in all, 15,643l. 3s. 9d. The treasurer produced to us the full balances due to the public account, and the several different funds, which remain in his hands to be accounted for at a future day. Given under our hands this 22d day of *December*, 1774.

BEN: WALLER,
JOHN BLAIR,
GEORGE WYTHE.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 25th *of* January *next, at the* Rocky Ridge,

THIRTY valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children. Twelve months credit for one half, and two years for the remainder. Bond and security will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid to

PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE'S EXECUTORS.

THE owners of 200 acres of LAND, drawn in colonel *Bernard Moore's* lottery, in *Caroline* county, are desired to make it known to *Edmund Pendleton* and *Peter Lyons*, esquires, administrators of *John Robinson*, esquire, numbered in the said lottery 12 and 47. 3

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this house, in the first part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.
G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the lists of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Isle of Wight*, *King and Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaster*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middlesex*, *Northumberland*, *Princess Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaster*, against the public.

G. WYTHE.

TAKEN up in *Amelia*, on *Flat Creek*, 2 steers, the one a black pied, the other a brown red, with a white streak on his back and some white under his belly, they are marked with a crop, underkeel, and slit in the right ear, and a crop and two slits in the left. They appear to be 4 or 5 years old, and pretty well grown. Appraised to 5l. GEORGE BOOKER.

MARYLAND, *September* 25, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away last night, from *Dorsey's* forge, 3 servant men, *viz. William George*, born in *England*, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on and took with him, 1 check and 1 oznabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, a small round hat, bound with black worsted, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps, with steel buckles; he had on an iron collar.

Solomon Burnham, born in *Yorkshire*, and speaks in that dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, 1 oznabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and 1 pair of shoes and buckles, professes himself to be a complete farmer, and had on an iron collar.

Samuel Chapman, an *Englishman*, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shouldered, swarthy complexion, has a large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth; had on and took with him, a cloth jacket, 1 oznabrig and 1 check shirt, oznabrig trowsers, 2 pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscribers, shall have, if 20 miles from home, 30s. if 30 miles, 40s. and if 60 miles, 5l. for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, junior,
6 EDWARD NORWOOD.

NEWCASTLE, *December* 22, 1774.

RUN away, on the 10th day of *December*, 1774, WILLIAM SMITH, a *Scotchman*, who is about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, speaks very bad *English*, has a yellowish complexion, a long visage, a down look, dark coloured hair, and a mould on his right cheek. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured broad cloth coat, which is broke at the elbows, and with very few buttons on it, a pail blue duroy waistcoat, a pair of deep blue sagathy breeches, coarse shoes, several pair of stockings, steel buckles, coarse felt hat, a *Newmarket* coat of light bath coating, not bound, but stitched on the edges, with death head buttons on it, a pair of wrappers, rather of a darker colour than the *Newmarket* coat, and a large spur, plated with silver; he likewise carried off with him a black sattin capuchin, a piece of new *Virginia* cloth, containing eight yards, striped with blue and copperas, and emptied a boulster of feathers to carry them in. He is very sickly, and stole out of my stable a black horse, with a great many white hairs about his head, neck, and rump, with remarkable long ears, which stand straight up, and very near together, and branded on his near shoulder R C, and likewise on his near buttock R C, with the same mark above it, and is about 4 feet 8 inches high. He also stole a saddle, and double rein bridle, about half worn, a saddle cloth, striped across with red, and bound with red ferret. He has a discharge from the earl of Dunmore's clerk, which he is very fond of shewing. I hereby offer a reward of FIFTY SHILLINGS for apprehending the said *Smith*, and securing the horse, so that I may get him again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken out of the colony. It is expected that he will make for *Wilmington*, in *North Carolina*, as he has a brother's widow living there, that moved from *Virginia* some time since. t (1) f JOHN COCKBURN.

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, with other improvements, to be LET for a term of years. Enquire of Mr. *William Holt*, at *Williamsburg*, *William Davies*, esquire, at *Norfolk*, Mr. *George Gilpin*, or Messieurs *Harper & Hartshorne*, at *Alexandria*, Mr. *John Cornthwait*, at *Baltimore*, or of *Daniel Robardeau*, esquire, at *Philadelphia*. The distillery and improvements consist of a distillery built of stone, 71 feet by 39; a stone store 50 by 50, with granaries, in 2 stories above the ground floor, and a sail or rigging loft above, the whole length of the building; a molasses store, framed, that will contain 140 hogsheads; and a framed cooper's shop 16 by 23, with a suitable chimney. The distillery is furnished with two new stills about the same size, that will hold to work 2500 gallons; and the working cisterns, 20 in number, will contain the same quantity each. It is also furnished with a third still, that contains to work 600 gallons, for low wines. Each of these stills have suitable worms and worm tubs. There is also a suitable low wine cistern, and 5 very ample return cisterns outside of the house, and under cover. The whole, and every part of the improvements, are entirely new, executed by workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the distillery under the immediate eye and direction of a gentleman of eminent capacity in distillation. The works are supplied with good cool water from an ample spring, by 2 pumps with brass chambers 6 inches diameter; and the cisterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of 5 inches diameter, through suction pipes of yellow poplar. All these pumps are worked by a horse, in an adjoining millhouse of large diameter, well constructed. There is also a woodyard, boarded 7 feet high, that will contain much more than necessary for the distillery, into which the wood may be thrown from the water. The whole of these improvements are situated in *Alexandria*, below the bank; the distillery on fast ground, and the cisterns fixed above the highest tide waters; the stores and yard on a wharf which, with the public wharf adjoining, of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width, 156 feet of which run 300 feet into *Potowmack*.

As it does not suit the owner of these improvements to remove his residence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate rent, with a contract of 300 cords of ash wood yearly, for 5 years, cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* shore, directly opposite to the distillery, and so near the water as to render any carriage unnecessary, by the heirs of *Thomas Addison*, esquire, deceased, at the rate of a dollar *per* cord.

Any person inclining to lease the premises, may be furnished, on a speedy application, with about 160 hogsheads of good, well chosen molasses, with indulgence for payment. Enquire as above.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD

FOR taking, and delivering to the subscriber, CAESAR, a remarkable likely *Virginia* born negro man, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has rather a sulky countenance, and lost 2 of his upper teeth; had on, and took with him, a dark *Virginia* cloth coat, with an under jacket of fearnought, 3 or 4 brown linen shirts, crimson cloth breeches, and rolls trousers, blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, he wore a hat, which he is fond of cocking three ways. As I lately purchased him of Mr. *Holt Richeson* of *King William* county, I have some suspicion he may be gone that way, but as he has a brother belonging to one Mr. *Ellington*, of *Amelia*, who as often absconds as himself, it is possible he may be lurking about there. I will give the above reward to the person who will deliver him to me, or 20s. if he be confined in the county prison where he is taken, or elsewhere, and notice given to

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, junior.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will bring him to me, near *Williamsburg*.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE.

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas John son will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantage ous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.